

"WE SOLEMNLY PURPOSE A DECISIVE VICTORY OF ARMS"—PRESIDENT WILSON

—From Statement Made After Signing the New Man-Power Bill

BARGE TRANSPORT FOR OUR WOUNDED TO PREVENT JARS

Canals of France Will Be
Utilized by Hospital
Service

OPERATIONS IN TRANSIT

Patients Could Be Carried to
States in Beds They Were
Placed on in Heart of Country

American soldiers with shell and bullet wounds in the chest and abdomen and doughboys whose long leg bones have been broken or cracked into jagged, splintered pieces are to be transported out of the border zone to the farthest base hospitals as gently as a mother carries a sleeping child.

Those dangerously wounded men, for whom the slightest jar or motion may mean a fatal bleeding in the upper body cavities, or a hemorrhage from the big artery of the leg due to the shifting of raw or knife-like fracture edges, are to be carried down the canals and rivers of France on hospital barges. The Chief Surgeon's office has just completed arrangements for the hospital barge system, which in every detail is designed to transport the seriously wounded with as little movement as possible.

Hospital barges 120 feet long, with a draught of little more than one foot, will be moored to landings as near the front as possible and will receive wounded as soon as possible after they are carried out of the canal or river opposite the landing. The wounded will be placed on a cot at the landing and lowered on lifts to the operating section, where they will receive the attention necessary to fit them for the journey to a base hospital. Still on the cot in which they were first placed, they will be transferred, by special lifts, to a hospital barge.

New base hospitals located at or near the water's edge will receive the wounded from the hospital barges. All through the winding journey by canal and river the wounded will be given as careful attention as if they were in a hospital ward on land. The barges will have all the usual hospital equipment, and in the case of the hospital operating barge this will mean the usual surgery fitted with tables, X-ray instruments and machines for anesthesia. The barges will have rows of cots, and the ideal sought to promote quick recovery in men whose wounds are often attended with severe shock. It is estimated that the cutting out of the dusty, smoky rail hauls and the bumping of auto hauls will mean the saving of the lives of many men.

Whole String of Barges

80 Per Cent Soon Return

It is estimated that of all men wounded in battle, 80 per cent will be able to return to the front within 40 days. The experience of other armies has shown that of the wounded who live long enough to be carried down to the field ambulances, 90 per cent recover; of those who reach the casualty clearing stations 95 per cent recover, and of those who reach base hospitals 98 per cent recover.

The possibilities of the hospital barge system are emphasized by the extent of the canal system of France. A canal map of the country shows an intricate network of waterways, binding rivers and cities, from the coast of Belgium in the Mediterranean.

From Paris as a center, it is possible to reach the coast almost any part of France by the all-barge route. In fact, medical officers say that it would be possible to transport wounded men direct to the United States on the same barge in which they are placed at the landing ready for the hospital barge near the front without using automobile or railway.

AIR SERVICE DRESS MUST BE REGULATION

Split Backs, Roll Collars
and Bellows Pockets
Are Banned

Air Service officers must wear regulation dress or become subject to disciplinary action. An order to this effect has been sent from Air Service headquarters to the various air sections and stations. It has been inspired by the practice adopted by some Air Service officers of wearing split backs, bellows pockets, and roll collars, which may be comfortable but are not regulation. All airmen don't wear them, but some most decidedly do. When a squadron commander unexpectedly lined up all his flyers for an inspection, a lot of them looked nice, but were not garbed as it is written in the Manual for Mess Sergeants or the World Almanac. "M-m-m-m," mused the squadron chief. "You—and you—and you—you—you, too—step forward one pace." "I don't suppose you can fix the pockets yourselves," continued the major. "And I don't suppose you can fix the collars, either. But you can fix those split backs." Go to your quarters and sew them up.

ALL STAR NINE IN OLIVE DRAB MAY TOUR A. E. F.

One Wears D.S.C., Each
Knows War-Game as
Well as Ball

FIVE BOX ARTISTS PICKED

Players Will Be Released on De-
tached Service if G.H.Q. San-
ctions K. of C. Plan

There won't be any hand-picked team of professional but civilian big leaguers coming over here to the island of Europe to play ball for the A.E.F. Any big leaguers who want to play for and with the A.E.F. have first to hold up their throwing arms (unless they're southpaws) and swear to defend the United States against all enemies whatsoever, just like all the rest of us, and don the uniform of Uncle Samuel's team.

But there is every likelihood of a team of ex-professional, now A.E.F. players, going the rounds within about a month from now and taking on all the local talent of divisional teams, hospital staff teams, and the rest, "for the benefit of the service." And this is its probable lineup:

Catchers—Color Sergeant Hank Gowdy, or Bagan, ex-Cincinnati.
Pitchers—Corporal Grover Cleveland Alexander, Sherrod Smith, Leon Cadore of Brooklyn, Lambeth of Brooklyn, or Noyes of the Athletics.
First Base—Dots Miller, Pirates.
Second Base—Johnnie Evers, K. of C. late of Philly.
Shortstop—Chuck Ward, Brooklyn.
Third Base—Cy Bates, Athletics.
Outfield—Menoskey and Rice of Washington and Miller of Cleveland.
Some little lineup, eh? And Miller, late of Cleveland, by the way, wears a D.S.C. over the place where he used to sport the name of the Sixth City. He's been wounded twice, but reckons he can wing 'em in from the deep gardens just the same.

Might Let Lieutenants In

For alternates, the team may call on two lieutenants, it's that democratic. They are Lieut. Eddie Grant, former shortstop for the Giants, and Lieut. Moose McCormick, once famed pinch hitter for the same aggregation.

The K. of C. would outfit this team, uniforms and all, even to the providing of two regular umpires, Hank Towne of the Western league and Leo Donnelly of the American association. It would foot all the bills for the next year or so. Particular attention would be paid to stop in hospital towns, so that wounded and convalescents may watch the gang work out. The first game would probably be played in Paris against an all-star team picked from the Paris league.

Both teams boast, among other attractions, 11 natural springs, known as early as Roman times. Ten of them are hot, and among the delights promised by the natives to the weary hikers are "first, second and third class foot baths," all with natural hot water just pouring out of the ground.

This leave area is now open. In fact, it was to have been formally opened on Sunday last, and M. le Maréchal de La Bourboule came down to meet the 10 o'clock train all done up in his morning suit, which would be evening dress anywhere else. Unfortunately, the Yanks expected at that time failed to arrive, and the mayor's speech of welcome had to go unsaid.

All Ready for Guests

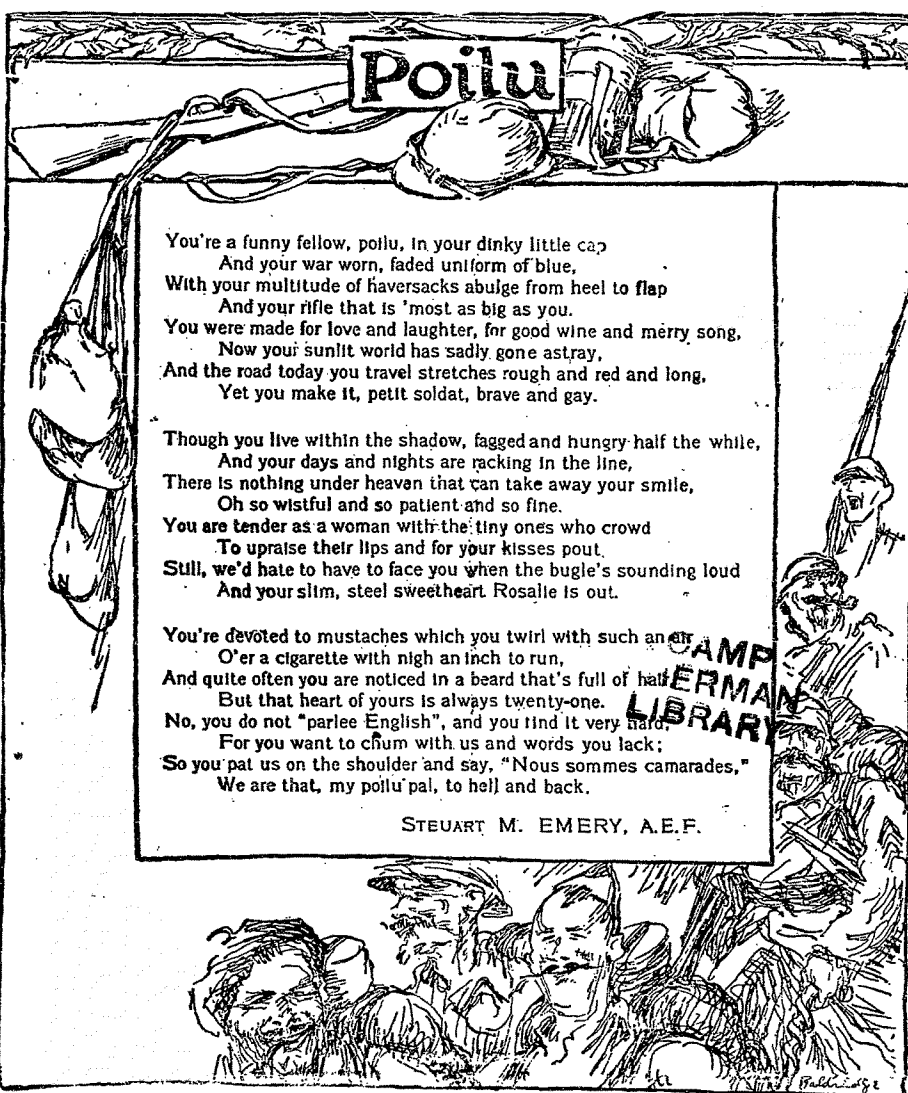
But it is all ready and waiting for any and all of the Yanks who materialize, and the chances are that some of them will put in an appearance before the end of this week. La Bourboule can accommodate 3,000 of them at one time, and Mont Dore, 2,000, making a total of 5,000 for the whole area.

The attractions of the two towns—and they are many—are much the same. Both are within easy reach of picturesque mountains and lakes, both have the same thermal facilities, and both boast sizable casinos. In these the Y. M. C. A., which, as at Aix and Saint Malo, has charge of the arrangements for the permissionnaires' entertainment, will put on regular programs of amusement with high class talent. The Y. has contracted with the carriage drivers of the vicinity to make daily trips to the points of interest in the vicinity, one of which is the Puy de Sancy, the highest point of land in central France.

Winter Sports a Feature

Both La Bourboule and Mont Dore are on exceedingly high land, the former at an altitude of 850 meters and the latter 1,200 meters. The heights thereabouts lend themselves naturally to skiing, snowshoeing and sliding, and it is the intention of the Y to keep the resort going all winter, and to make a feature of winter sports.

The Yanks who draw their first leaves in this new area will be sure of a royal reception for the simple reason that La Bourboule and Mont Dore, being rather out of the beaten Army line, have never seen American troops en masse before, and the novelty promises to be quite a treat to them, so the inhabitants say.



THIRD LEAVE AREA, IN OLD AUVERGNE, NOW IN READINESS

Hot Springs Await Yanks
at La Bourboule and
Mont Dore

Right in the heart of the Lafayette country, in the old province of Auvergne—the only part of France that has never known the conqueror's heel at any time in its history—lies the third leave area for the A.E.F., announced this week.

It comprises the two towns of La Bourboule and Mont Dore, five kilometers apart, lying to the south of the larger and better known center of Clermont-Ferrand.

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SENATE PASSES DRY AMENDMENT FOR WAR PERIOD

Food Bill Proviso Would
Also Be Enforced During
Demobilization

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.)
AMERICA, Sept. 5.—The Senate has passed the prohibition amendment to the Food Stimulation bill.

The amendment provides that after June 30, 1919, until the end of the war and during demobilization, no distilled spirits are to be sold or taken from bond except for export, and that no beer or wines are to be sold after the same date except for export. No beer, wine or other intoxicants are to be imported after the passage of the act. After May 1, 1919, their manufacture must cease.

Prohibition advocates are jubilant, deeming that this measure will expedite national prohibition, and they predict that the prohibition amendment to the national Constitution will pass by March, 1919. They claim that besides the 14 States which already have ratified the amendment, 18 others are practically certain to ratify it.

Meantime, the creation of the artificial drought proceeds in all directions. The latest tragic blow to ardent swallowers has been a large revival raid in the mountain districts of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina on moonshine liversaving stations. More than \$100,000 worth of illicit stills were seized and 30,000 gallons of the precious spirit poured into the mountain streams, tempting frantic alcoholists to buy fish.

GIFT FROM RED CROSS

The Gift Edition of THE STARS AND STRIPES for American wounded, which is now being distributed free to A.E.F. hospitals, and the expense of publishing which has hitherto been borne equally by THE STARS AND STRIPES and the American Red Cross, will in future be known as the HOSPITAL GIFT EDITION FROM AMERICAN RED CROSS. Further, the entire expense of the edition will be borne by the American Red Cross, THE STARS AND STRIPES supplying the edition to the Red Cross at cost.

The edition differs from the regular edition of THE STARS AND STRIPES only in the fact that across the top of the first page are the words, NOT TO BE SOLD—HOSPITAL GIFT EDITION FROM AMERICAN RED CROSS—NOT TO BE SOLD.

SPECIAL PAY FOR MEN IN HOSPITAL TILL BOOKS COME

Allowance of 45 Francs a
Month Authorized by
S.O.S. Chief

Soldiers in hospital will be paid 45 francs a month, regardless of the amount of their service records, until the paybook comes out and is distributed to every soldier. Authorization to this effect has been made by the Commanding General, S. O. S.

As the paybook plan will become effective October 1, the 45 francs a month ruling will probably have to be applied only for a few weeks, but this does not alter its advantages, as one payless month is just as bad as another, be it September or May.

Under the 45 francs plan, commanding officers of hospitals will make up payrolls as of August 31, September 30 and October 31 if the paybooks haven't come and all men under their jurisdiction will be paid accordingly.

Many Already Cared For

A large number of soldiers have already been paid under this system, and even before it was announced, commanding officers of several hospitals, aided and abetted by various Q.M. officers, have been paying the sick and wounded enough to let a few francs jingle pleasantly in their pajama pockets.

This, say they in those parts, was not quite "an fait or en règle." But nobody kicked—nobody with a spark of sympathy or humanity would. The payment was due to the kindness of the hospital C.O.'s and the Q.M. people, but it was not exactly—er—authorized, and it could scarcely be applied universally without definite instructions from higher up.

All that is fixed now, though. The authorization is out, and one Q.M. major hustled so well in obeying it that he reached hundreds of American wounded on the British front before they had heard about the order. He reports that most of them have just recovered from the shock.

In case any hospital is overlooked, it is requested that THE STARS AND STRIPES be informed of the omission, and a Q.M. officer with authority and a satchel will speed thither.

NO INCOME TAX HURRY

Don't worry about your income tax. The G.H.Q. points out that the recent Treasury Department decisions stipulate that persons residing abroad, including those in the military or naval establishment, who by reason of war conditions and absence from the country cannot file their returns within the prescribed time, may have an extension of time for as long as may be necessary, to and including 90 days after the proclamation of the President announcing the close of the war with Germany.

Even the Treasury Department hasn't the hardihood to say exactly when that will be.

CANDY, CHEESE AND MORE MILK ON ARMY MENU

Issue of Sweets Calls for
Half Pound Every
Ten Days

NEW RATION SYSTEM PLAN

Bean Allowance Is Increased and
Shhh! Vienna Sausages Are
Now on Q.M.'s List

Every soldier in the A.E.F. will receive one-half pound of candy every ten days as a part of his ration, under the new ration system drawn up by the Q.M.C. and now awaiting ratification of G.H.Q.

The candy ration will include chocolates and hard candies of pure sugar. The candy is now being made in factories operated in France by the Q.M.C. The new ration system, prepared after months of cooperation between the Q.M.C. and the Food and Nutrition Bureau of the Chief Surgeon's office, contains many other changes which directly affect every American soldier in France. Following are some of them:

Syrup is withdrawn as a regular component of the rations, and will be largely replaced by prunes, figs, apples, other dried fruits and jams. Syrup will still be issued, but only on the same terms as its substitutes.

Beans Four Days in Ten

The bean allowance is increased to four ounces per ration, with issue limited to four days in ten.

Cheese is provided for issue with macaroni. It will be issued as a substitute for fresh beef, but not to exceed 10 per cent of the beef allowance.

Beefless beef, bacon, fresh pork, canned or Vienna sausages, canned and dried fish are also made substitutes for the beef ration of 20 ounces.

The milk allowance is increased from one-half ounce to one ounce.

Soluble coffee and soup cubes with solidified alcohol to heat them are provided for troops in the front line trenches. The coffee issue for these troops will be one-third more than for garrison troops, and other rations for them will be increased as follows: bread or substitutes, 10 per cent; sugar 25 per cent, and candles 100 per cent.

With French and British

American troops serving with the French and British armies are to receive supplementary American rations to make up the difference in subsistence, that is, to make their ration correspond to the American ration for the same service.

The Chief Quartermaster is authorized to increase by 10 per cent the rations of troops at hard labor for long periods. The Nutrition Bureau will report on the necessity for such increases.

The field ration is modified to provide only non-perishable and cookable foods to be carried in field trains, ready to be eaten without preparation. Sealed containers will be provided—each containing 25 rations—so that the contents will be protected from damage by rats, gas or rain. It is planned that this ration should last four days.

The new ration carried in the front line trench will contain hard bread, corned and roast beef, corned beef hash, fish, canned sardines, sugar, salt and soluble coffee, all this to be used only when other food cannot be supplied.

To Report Amounts on Hand

Another feature of the new system is the provision of dried vegetables, canned corn, canned peas and other canned substitutes for potatoes. Authority for quartermasters to purchase fresh vegetables under restrictions is also confirmed. A reduction is made in the per capita ration, but the amount of food in France are authorized as flavoring for stews.

As an economy measure, each organization is to be required to report at frequent intervals the amounts of food materials on hand, the amounts to be consumed, the surplus ration and the surplus of one division resulted in a saving of \$67,000 in three months, according to Q.M.C. officers.

In connection with the study of the ration system, a report was prepared by the chief of the Food and Nutrition Bureau, emphasizing the desirability of the candy ration and the supplying of soluble coffee. The report pointed out that in addition to its alcoholic content, much of the wine troops drink is objectionable because of impurities. The soluble coffee contains a high percentage of caffeine and affords an admirable stimulant for troops in the front trenches, the report says, pointing out at the same time that troops of other armies in France have issues of wine and liquors to provide the stimulant desired.

The Nutrition Bureau report also recommended that a study be made of an individual emergency ration can for front troops, this can to be hermetic, aly sealed and to contain non-perishable foods.

GOBS STILL STRIPELESS

There being no authorization from Washington for the wearing of service stripes by members of the American Navy, none will be worn until such authorization is received. This is the ruling of Admiral Sims, commander of the United States Naval Forces operating in European waters.

HAY FEVER ON DOWN GRADE

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.)
AMERICA, Sept. 5.—The optimists announce that the war has greatly lessened hay fever. They explain that intensive cultivation has destroyed vast areas of ragweed and other sneeze inspirers.

JUVIGNY ATTACK MADE WHERE HUN KNEW IT WAS DUE

Vital Point Carried in Face
of Enemy's Determina-
tion to Stick

GOOD BAG OF PRISONERS

Americans Go Over With French
on Both Flanks and Gain
Six Kilometers

When the Germans, with French and American troops in pursuit, decided that their Vesle positions were getting a little precarious, it was pressure on their left flank, north of Soissons, that caused them to reach that conclusion. And a share in one of the victories forcing that retirement can be tallied up to the American unit which, starting late last week, played a glowing if small part in extending the gains of General Mangin's French Army.

There are many kinds of fighting in this war, and the hardest is the kind that this unit went through—an attack on a vital point where the enemy is expecting a push and has prepared for it. The greater the credit, then, to this unit which, keeping abreast of the French poilus on either side, numbered among the fruits of its success the capture of a round six kilometers of ground, including the towns of Juvigny and Terny-Sorny, 900 prisoners, several scores of machine guns and four field pieces, and won the praise of General Mangin himself.

There was no element of surprise in the fighting around Juvigny, and there was no question of the high price the Germans were prepared to pay to hold the ground and the ultimate lost. It was just a plain bit of heavy going that would test the ability and stamina of any soldiers—heavy going made still harder by extremely difficult terrain.

Little Job at Daybreak

The Yanks who took Juvigny and Terny-Sorny had their schooling in less strenuous action. They arrived in the line during the fog and darkness one morning, reaped the effects of a 12 hour hike with hardback and coffee, and went over the top at dawn. This daybreak affair was not a major attack, however. It was just a little job of straightening out and dressing up a couple of ragged corners in the front line.

The Germans holding these points had been warned that they might be attacked at any time, and had been given detailed instructions as to just what they were to do. But something went wrong with the defense arrangement, and before 7 o'clock that morning the Americans sent back 150 prisoners with the message that the German line had been wrecked and their own rectified.

Not that it was a before breakfast croquet party. Some of the German machine gunners fought to the last, playing their deadly snipers and the close lines of olive drab which advanced cautiously and finally encircled them, but they all were disposed of expeditiously if cautiously.

More Little Tiffs

Later that day and during the next there were more little tiffs with the Boche—little advances which weren't quite big enough to warrant a real counter attack, but which brought forth a few barrages and minor raids and reactions from the enemy.

One American platoon essayed to cross a field and was caught head on by 17 Boche machine guns which weren't quite big enough to warrant a real counter attack, but which brought forth a few barrages and minor raids and reactions from the enemy.

They peeped away at each other over the intervening space for a few minutes until a corporal with a mind for strategy caught on to the fact that the American trench unknown to both his companions and the Boche, flanked the whole German line and appeared behind it with a command to the Germans to put their hands in the air. The Germans complied, and the platoon sent 17 prisoners and the machine guns back to regimental headquarters.

The American unit incidentally contains an unusually large number of men who speak German, and the corporal happened to be one of them.

To the Railroad Track

This give and take fighting resulted in the advance of the Americans to the railroad track which runs north and south through the western edge of Juvigny, the French advancing on both flanks to the same line, where, peeping over the top, the Americans could look down the streets of Juvigny.

The Germans had been entrenched strongly along the track, with machine guns commanding the entrance to the town from all points, but it was a strong line for the Americans as it was for the Boche after the enemy machine guns which remained on the eastern side of the track had been silenced by the passing over of hand grenades and a series of over a patrol or two. There the Yanks paused until it came time for the assault on the town itself.

The entrance into Juvigny was preceded by an intense bombardment which razed most of the still standing walls of the war swept town and took most of the fight out of the Boche garrison. A prisoner said that this garrison had consisted of upwards of 800 men, but the best the Americans could do after they had collected the Germans who emerged from the cellars and debris was to count 180. A few of the 800 had escaped via the other side of town.

The Greatest Advance

The day after the taking of Juvigny was the day of the greatest advance. The morning of this day was crowded with exciting encounters. The Germans had rushed up two new divisions, one of them fresh from reserve, and the Americans counted against them eight regi-